SCOR WG #162 for developing an Observing Air-Sea Interactions Strategy (OASIS) for 2030 airseaobs.org

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A "system-as-a-whole" approach for making surface and boundary layer observations relevant to the Earth's energy, water, and carbon cycles, including their physical, biological, and geological components.

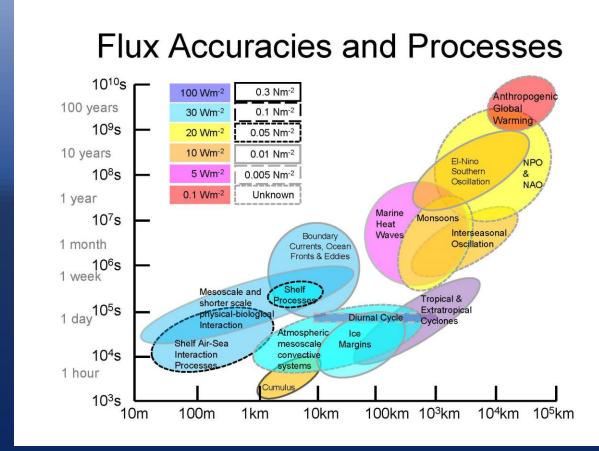


Integrating recommendations from

- >36 OceanObs19 community strategy papers &
- >400 authors



To predict weather and climate influenced by the ocean, we must accurately resolve air-sea heat fluxes



Cronin et al. (2019) "Air-sea fluxes with a focus on heat and momentum"

How accurate?
What resolution?
Where are these observations needed?
How can this be done?

An Observing Air-Sea Interactions Strategy (OASIS) for 2030

For global coverage of air-sea heat fluxes, we must:



(1) Optimize satellite-based boundary layer obs for near-surface air temperature & humidity,

• • • •

(2) Expand the global network of *in situ* air-sea interaction observations

Cronin et al. (2019) "Air-sea fluxes with a focus on heat and momentum"

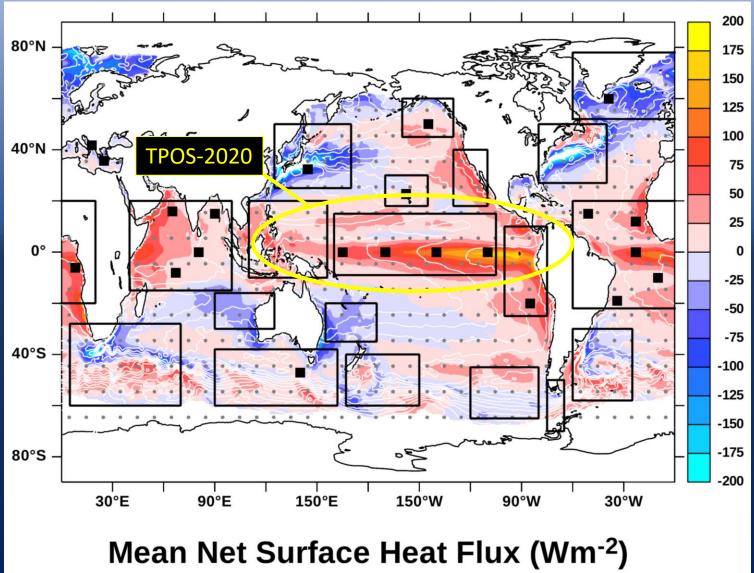
Global network: 500-1000 drifting or mobile platforms and more reference stations (squares) in key (boxed) regions



Drifting and Mobile Flux Platforms (examples)









Reference Stations (examples)





Cronin et al. (2019) "Air-sea fluxes with a focus on heat and momentum"

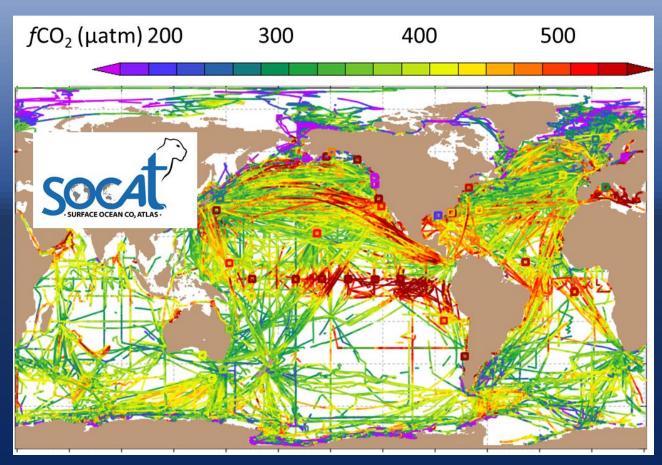
Surface ocean CO₂ flux: all seawater pCO₂ measurements collected since 1957



Established Platforms:







Wanninkhof et al. (2019) "A Surface Ocean CO₂ Reference Network, SOCONET and Associated Marine Boundary Layer CO₂ Measurements"

New Technology:





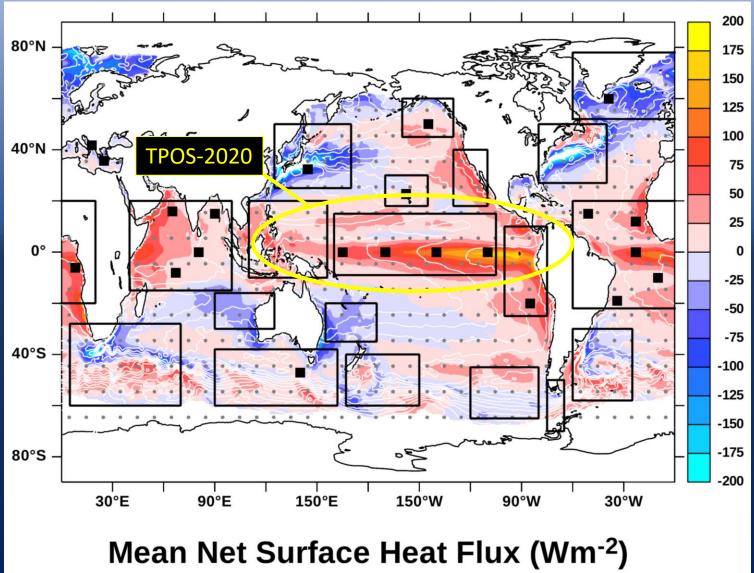
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